

[VOL. XXXIV.]

July 27th, 1829.

our soil, and the industry and enterprize

tion was not extended to them,
 execution of the law of the last ses-
 sion, for the suppression of the slave
 trade, some of our public ships have al-
 been employed on the coast of Afri-
 ca, where several captures have already
 been made of vessels engaged in that dis-
 graceful traffic.

JAMES MONROE.
 Washington, Nov. 14, 1 20

Hemp Wanted.
 THE highest CASH price will be given for
 HEMP, at the Factory of
 JOHN BRAND.
 Dec 24—52-ct

Printing of all kinds,
 WILL BE EXECUTED AT THE
 Kentucky Gazette Office,

A committee of 18 members of both branches of the Legislature visited the University and Fayette Hospital, the early part of this week, for the purpose of reporting to the representatives of the people, the state of those institutions, and what future measures may be proper for the government to pursue. The importance of education is too well understood by the members of the legislative body of our country, to leave any doubts as to the measures which will be adopted respecting the University—but the subject of the Hospital is new, and it is one that seldom meets with the attention in any country, that it deserves. For the sake of economy, a hospital is highly desirable. Instead of about \$11,000 expended annually for the support of lunatics, no doubt half that sum would answer, under a well regulated Hospital—and the sufferers receive much better attention than it is possible for them to receive under the present plan, where little or no preparation can be made. This Hospital would at all times, be under the immediate notice of the Professors of the Medical Department of the University, whose attention would prevent a waste of the funds, and other abuses too common in all public establishments. We view it of the greatest moment as an institution necessary for the unfortunate sufferers under the worst of all maladies, mental derangement. Although providence has been pleased to deal out afflictions of this sort very sparingly, still there is enough in our country to excite emotions of the deepest regret, that we are unprepared in affording the best relief these sufferers are capable of receiving. Besides those whose estates are not sufficient to support them, many would be sent to this hospital at the expense of their friends. The success that has attended medical aid in restoring many to reason, and to the bosom of their families, has induced experiments to be made from distant states at the Hospital in Philadelphia. Although Virginia has a Hospital, yet as there is no Medical school near it, numbers are sent from that state to the Hospital in Philadelphia. The attention at well regulated hospitals, afford much greater comforts than it is possible to find at the mansion of any citizen, no matter how wealthy he may be. It is universally known that persons of deranged minds are seldom restored under the care of their relations or particular acquaintances. This consideration alone, if the state did not intend to change the situation of persons supported by it, would be a sufficient argument in favor of a public institution where persons able to pay might be attended in such a way as to leave a hope of recovery. A knowledge of the treatment and advantages of such a hospital as we are speaking of, would soon remove the prejudices entertained by the people generally. Fortunately for this country, we have very few towns large enough to require Invalid Hospitals; but the great numbers employed in navigation at Louisville, no doubt suffer very often for the want of attention. It is in the power of the state to provide an establishment at Louisville, at a very trifling expenditure of Public money. In many instances the invalids at Louisville would be citizens of sister states, and therefore contributions might be justly levied upon a more extended plan than if the benefits were confined to citizens of Kentucky. An act of the Legislature permitting the town of Louisville to exact port charges on all vessels coming to or discharging cargoes at the town—together with some small charge taken from the monthly wages of each hand. These charges might be made a mere trifle, and at the same time produce ample funds for the support of a Hospital. Other states maintain quarantine establishments, including hospitals, physicians and other officers, as municipal regulations distinct from the charges imposed by the laws of the United States. The immense number of invalids arriving at Smithland in the sickly season, would justify a legislative provision for that town also. These subjects must attract the attention of the state government at some day, and we hope they may engage its most serious attention at the present moment.

PENITENTIARY SYSTEM.

In a former number of this paper we attempted to call the attention of the public to the subject of our penitentiary. What we have read since from the message of Governor Clinton, of New York, and a report on the state of the penitentiary in Boston, confirms us in the belief, that Penitentiaries are sources of great mischief to the community. We would not exchange them for a sanguinary mode of punishment; but still we do think a plan preferable to either may be adopted. Mr. Clinton states the convicts in New York, at one for every 1000 souls: this calculation greatly exceeds the proportion in Kentucky, which may be given at one for every 7000. We learn from the report on the Penitentiary in Boston, that some of the convicts are now confined the fourth and some the fifth time. It is disagreeable to urge the necessity of an increase of the time in our penitentiaries. Feelings of humanity would rather plead for diminution of punishments; but sound policy forbid

all thoughts of lenity. Experience must, at least drive the country to plunge our fellow creatures into solitary cells for life, to avoid the greater evil of turning loose on society, persons trained up by masters of villainy in our public schools, for we consider the establishment of penitentiaries as mere schools endowed by government, and supplied by our present penal code, with hardened villains, who act as professors in teaching the unfortunate youths associated with them, the art of committing crimes with impunity. Half the charges against poor human nature, would cease, or become foul slander, if it were not so often exposed to temptations. Great efforts should be made by all governments as well as individuals, to avoid evil communications as much as possible, by holding out inducements to honorable preferment. The poor wretch confined in the penitentiary has departed so far from the path of duty, that but little hope can be entertained that he will ever regain it under the present system; but we believe it might be accomplished in many cases if the convicts were removed where opportunities offered on every hand, to restore them to something like rank in society.

The country belonging to the United States on the Columbia river, might be obtained for the settlement of our felons. As to the punishment, it would be much more severe to the offenders than the penitentiary, and their country would have the pleasure of founding a state with as fair prospects of happiness as ever fell to the lot of any people. There are a few, no doubt, in each state, too far lost ever to be reclaimed—or rather it would be improper to trust them again in any society. Let such be retained for life at labor, instead of hanging. We suppose the number of convicts in the United States to fall a little short of 4000. New York, Boston and Philadelphia could furnish nearly half that number. Our shipping engaged in whaling and the fur trade, would enable us to send out the convicts via Cape Horn, at a very small expense. The country on the Columbia river is about 10 degrees north, yet the climate is as mild as that of Tennessee or North Carolina. The contiguity of the East Indies and China to the river Columbia, is of the greatest importance to the growth of the new state, and would draw numbers from every part of the world. The improvement of fortune and character, by removing to new countries, is too well understood in the United States, to require any comment at this day. In prosecuting this subject we expect to encounter opposition too formidable to be overcome, at present we shall not attempt it; but we do believe every objection will yield as soon as the subject can be fairly brought before the people.

CONGRESS.

Congress met on the 15th instant, and proceeded to a choice of Speaker, to supply the place of HENRY CLAY, esq. resigned. Mr. Taylor of New York, Mr. Lowndes of S. C. General S. Smith of Maryland, Mr. Nelson of Va. and Mr. Sergeant of Pa. were voted for on the first ballottings—The struggle continued until Wednesday, when on the 22d ballott, the whole number of votes were 148—75 necessary to a choice—The votes were,

For Mr. Taylor.....76
For Mr. Lowndes.....44
For Mr. Smith.....27
Scattering.....1

Mr. John W. Taylor was duly elected Speaker, and having been conducted to the chair, delivered an appropriate address to the House.

LEGISLATURE.

The new Bank bill passed the Senate as it appeared in this paper of the 15th instant, with the exception of placing the parent Bank at Frankfort instead of Harrodsburgh—The location of the branches, and some alterations may appear in a supplement to the above bill. Whatever may have been said in opposition to this measure while it was before the house, it is certain to receive the undivided support of the people of Kentucky, the moment it is understood to be on the pages of our statutes, as a law of the land.

A bill for the purpose of surveying and marking a road contemplated to be opened from Danville to Martinsburg, Tenn. has been laid on the table until the first of June next.

We learn that a new county has been reported by a committee by the name of "Calhoun;" and to be taken from the southern part of Caldwell county, including Eddyville.

Electors for the Northern District.

James Johnson, : : 1234
Jesse Bledsoe, : : 1150
Thomas Bodley, : : 1029
Hubbard Taylor, : : 1054

For the Middle District.

John Pope, Richard Taylor, Willis A. Lee, and General Harlan—No count from the South Western district.

TO THE EDITORS.

Gentlemen—A writer over the signature of "Franklin" has made a statement in your last paper which I feel myself bound to correct. He remarks, "That the Mercer representation was opposed to the location of the Bank of the Commonwealth in Harrodsburgh." This is wholly unfounded, as well as untrue. The Mercer representation in both branches of the legislature were decidedly in favor of Harrodsburgh, and used every honorable exertion to achieve that object.

The remarks of the writer in derogation of the intelligence of the citizens of Harrodsburgh and its vicinity have been deeply felt by the Mercer representation as ungenerous, coming from a citizen of Lexington and Fayette county. Charity induces them to believe that it must have been produced by the same ignorance of facts which created the error in relation to the opinion of the Mercer representation; you will therefore correct the error in due time.

MERCER.

Frankfort, Nov. 26.

Proceedings of Congress.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1810.

This day being the day appointed by law for the re-assembling of the present congress, at their second session.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1810.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That it is expedient to make provision by law to authorize any person who has purchased public lands, and who made full payment for the same, to relinquish to the United States so much thereof as may not be paid for & retain such portion of the original purchase as may amount to the sum of money lawfully paid, at the price for which the land was purchased.

Mr. Merrill submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the act entitled "an act allowing compensation to the members of the Senate, members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the delegates of the territories, and repealing all other laws on the subject," passed at the first Session of the Fifteenth Congress, ought to be so altered and amended that the compensation to the members and delegates aforesaid shall hereafter be six dollars each day's attendance, and six dollars for every twenty miles travel, in addition to the compensation now allowed by said act, and that it be referred to a committee to prepare and report a bill for altering said act accordingly.

Mr. Dickerson's amendment for consideration a resolution for appointing a joint committee to superintend the concerns of the Library of Congress.

These three propositions lie on the table until to-morrow.

On motion, by Mr. Roberts, it was, Resolved, That the Senate will, on Monday next, at 12 o'clock proceed to the appointment of the standing committees of the House.

The senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

NOVEMBER 17.

The following resolutions were offered for consideration, by Mr. Sanford of N. Y.

Resolved, That so much of the message of the president of the United States, as concerns our relations with Spain and France, be referred to the committee of Foreign Relations.

Resolved, That so much of the message of the president of the United States as relates to finance, be referred to the committee of finance.

Resolved, That so much of the message of the president of the U. States as relates to the debt due for the sale of public lands, be referred to the committee on public lands.

Resolved, That so much of the message of the president of the U. States as relates to Indian affairs, be referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

Mr. Walker, of Alabama, according to notice, having obtained leave, introduced a bill to alter the term of the district court in Alabama; (providing that the first session of the court shall be held at Mobile, on the 3d Monday of February next, and thereafter, annually, at Mobile, on the first Monday of January and June, and at Cahaba, on the first Monday of April and November.) The bill was twice read and referred to messrs. Walker, of Alabama, Barrall, and King, of Alabama.

The resolution yesterday, offered by Mr. Dickerson, to appoint a joint library committee, was taken up and agreed to, and Messrs. Dickerson, Dana, and Hunter, were appointed on the part of the Senate accordingly.

The president also communicated to the Senate a letter from the secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 4th of May last, a statement of the money which has been annually appropriated since the year 1773 for surveying the sea coast, buying and outfitting ships, and for erecting and keeping in repair light-houses, &c. &c. The bill for the purchase of land, introduced by Mr. Merrill, was read and ordered to be printed.

The president also communicated to the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 2d of April last, a statement of the money annually appropriated and paid since the declaration of independence, for purchasing from the Indians, surveying and settling the public lands the quantity purchased, surveyed, sold, and remaining unsold, the amount of sales, of forfeitures, of sums unpaid, &c. which was read, and on motion of Mr. Trimble, 500 extra copies thereof ordered to be printed.

A communication from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, was received, transmitting a copy of a report of the Land Commissioners at Jackson Court house, &c. were read and ordered to be printed. Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NOVEMBER 16.

Mr. Scott, presented the constitution of Missouri, which was referred to a committee of three. On motion, Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the state of the Union, Mr. H. Nelson, of Virginia, in the chair. The president's message was then taken into consideration, when Mr. Cobb submitted the following resolutions, which were agreed to by the committee, reported to the House, and concurred in, viz.

Resolved, That so much of the Message of the President as relates to the subject of the late treaty between the United States and Spain, to the condition of the Independent government of South America, and other subjects of foreign affairs, be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the commercial intercourse between the United States and France, and all other subjects in relation to commerce, be referred to the committee of commerce.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to fortifications and other military subjects, be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the Navy and the increase thereof, and to the protection of our commerce on the ocean, be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the imposition of the Slave Trade be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the subject of Revenue, be referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the sales of the Public Lands and to granting relief to the purchasers thereof, be referred to the committee on Public Lands.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the civilization of and trade with the Indians be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That the said several select committees have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Foot, the following resolutions also were agreed to, viz:

Resolved, That the subject of organizing and disciplining the militia, be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That the subject of Roads and Canals be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That the subject of the Public Buildings be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That the subject of the Revolutionary Pensions be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That the said select committees have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Bloomfield offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That in all cases where petitions were presented at the last session to the House, and referred to committees, but not finally acted upon, by both the committees and the house, the said petitions shall be considered as again presented and referred to the same committees respectively, without special order to that effect. And it shall be the duty of the said committees respectively upon application in behalf of any petitioner whose petition was presented and referred, as aforesaid, to consider and report thereon in the same manner as if it were referred to each committee by special order of the House.

Ordered to lie on the table until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Crowell it was, Resolved, That the committee on public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law, some relief to the purchasers of public lands in the United States previous to the 1st July 1812.

NOVEMBER 17.

On motion of Mr. Gross, of N. Y. it was Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to prepare and report to this House, as soon as may be, a bill of all the expenditures advanced out of proper funds, authorized by the existing laws of the United States, with an opinion respecting the expediency of such expenditures, and the public interest, may be made in each of them respectively.

On motion of Mr. Foot, it was Resolved, That the following additions be made to the standing rules and regulations of this House:—A committee of members shall be appointed whose duty shall be to examine all bills, and to report thereon to the House, before they go out of the possession of the

House, and to make report that they are correctly engrossed, which report shall be entered on the journal.

The house adjourned after a sitting of about an hour, until Monday next.

COMMITTEES.

Of the House of Representatives at the Second Session of the 16th Congress.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Of Ways and Means—Mr. Smith, of Maryland, chairman; Messrs. McClane, Del.; Burwell, Shaw, Tracy, Ross, Jones, Teim.

Of Elections—Mr. Trimble, chairman; Messrs. Tarr, Brown, Tucker, of S. C.; Sloan, Clarke, Hooks, Moore, Va.

Of Commerce—Mr. Newton, chairman; Messrs. Tomlinson, Mallory, Nelson, of Mass; Hill, Wendover, Abbott.

Of Manufactures—Mr. Barlow, chairman; Messrs. Little, McLane, of Ken; Allen, N. Y.; Parker, of Mass; Kinsey, Fisher.

Of Claims—Mr. Williams, of N. C. chairman; Messrs. Rich, McCoy, Samuel Moore, Hackley, Edwards, of Ct; Metcalfe.

On the District of Columbia—Mr. Kent, chairman; Messrs. Cobb, Mercer, Neale, Swearingen, Smith, of N. J. Meigs, McCullough.

On the Public Lands—Mr. Anderson, chairman; Messrs. Hendricks, Cook, Ballard, Smith, Stevens, Menell, Bush.

On Private Land Claims—Mr. Campbell, chairman; Messrs. Robert Moore, Butler, Pitcher, Jackson, Crowell, Eddy.

On the Post Office and Post Roads—Mr. Livermore, chairman; Messrs. Russ, Culpepper, Tompkins, Kinsley, Johnson, Gray.

On Pensions & Revolutionary Claims—Mr. Rhea, chairman; Messrs. Maclay, Brown, Allen, of Mass; Linn, Street, Jones, of Va.

On Public Expenditures—Mr. Simkins, chairman; Messrs. Stomb, Rogers, Cobb, Adams, Ford, Montgomery.

On the Judiciary—Mr. Sergeant, chairman; Messrs. Beecher, Robertson, Plummer, Ebreard, Lincoln, Tucker, of Va.

On Agriculture—Forrest, Claggett, Meach, Richman, Ringgold, Garnett, Earle.

Of Accounts—Mr. Smith, of N. C. chairman; Messrs. Bateman, Upham.

Of Revised and Unfinished Business—Mr. Marton, chairman; Messrs. Butler, of N. H.; Ball.

On Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Darlington, Foot.

COMMITTEES ON THE VARIOUS PARTS OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On Foreign Relations—Mr. Lowndes, chairman; Messrs. Nelson, of V. D. L. Benson, Randolph, Mosely, Archer, of Md. Rid.

On Military Affairs—Mr. A. Smyth, of Va. chairman; Messrs. Van Rensselaer, Cocke, R. Moore, Ross, Cushman, Barton.

On Naval Affairs—Mr. Barbour, chairman; Messrs. Fuller, Warfield, Case, Hall, of N. C. Dennison, Crawford.

On the Slave Trade—Mr. Menphill, chairman; Messrs. Mercer, Strong, of N. Y. Edwards of Pa. Rogers, McCreary, Folger.

SELECT COMMITTEES WERE ALSO APPOINTED ON THE FOLLOWING HEADS:

On the subject of the Militia—Mr. Cannon, chairman; Messrs. Gross, N. Y. Strong, Vt. Patterson, Sawyer, Overstreet, H. Slater.

On Indian Trade—Mr. Southard, chairman; Messrs. W. Case, Walker, N. C. Williams, Va. Baker, B. G. Gros, Pa.

On Roads and Canals—Mr. Steers, chairman; Messrs. Crafts, Marchand, Edwards, N. C. Street, Montgomery, Hendricks.

On the Public Buildings—Mr. Wood, chairman; Messrs. Kendall, Alexander, Hall, Murray, Crafts, Buffum.

On Revolutionary Pensions—Mr. Bloomfield, chairman; Messrs. Edwards, N. C. De Witt, H. H. Hazard, Fay, Alexander.

On the Constitution of Missouri—Messrs. Lowndes, Sergeant, Smith, of Md.

THE CONTINENTAL REVOLUTIONS.

Lately, a dinner, attended by at least 300 persons of respectability, was given at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, London, for the purpose of celebrating the late events in Naples, Spain, and Portugal.

At half past six o'clock, Sir Robert Wilson (the chairman) preceded by two gentlemen bearing small busts (adorned with laurels) of the Spanish Generals Quiruga and Riego, and accompanied by Mr. Hobhouse the hon. Henry Gray Bennett, Major Cartwright, Mr. Hume, Sir Gerrard Noel, and many other distinguished persons, entered the room, and were most warmly greeted by the assembly. Dinner was served; and as the cloth was removing Alderman Wood arrived, and met with his accustomed reception. The first toast given was "The King;" after which "The Queen, with innocence her shield, truth for her spear, and the affection of the people for her safeguard," was drunk and bursts of applause which shook the apartment.

Sir Robert Wilson, from the chair, then addressed the meeting. The gallant general, in an animated and impressive speech, to which, from the lateness of the hour, we are unable to do justice, commented upon the important changes which his hearers were assembled to commemorate. He deeply condemned the course which had been taken by Russia and by Austria, in refusing to acknowledge the new constitutional governments; deprecated still more the conduct of the English ministry, in

wavering as to the line which they were to pursue, and waiting, as it were, for a lead of foreign powers; and concluded by moving a resolution and expressing the sense of the assembly, in favor of the Patriots, which was unanimously agreed to.

A letter from his Grace the Duke of Bedford was then read the chairman expressing his non-attendance, on the ground of ill health. A second letter, to the same effect, from Sir Francis Baring, was also read.

Mr. Hobhouse, after a spirited and eloquent address, proposed "the health of La Fayette, and the champions of liberty in France."

Mr. Alderman Wood professed, a great fondness for the toast, but declared that he was not standing, as warmly attached to any man in the country; and concluded by proposing, as a toast, "Old England."

The Rev. Mr. Hayes, on presenting himself to the meeting, already weary with discussion, was received with a show of impatience. His first words, however, produced a sensation almost equal to his hearers, of an Irish Priest, Hayes, an Irish Catholic Priest, and he became from my infancy a sworn friend to liberty, and a determined foe to popery. In the year 1815, I was deposed by the Catholics of Ireland to oppose Rome that scheme of their British agent, which by obtaining for crown the appointment of the Irish bishops, sought to render them, like the brethren of the established church, subservient followers of power.

"Such an union between church and state is as an union between Christ and a devil; it is an union which converts priesthood to priestcraft; an union which has ever been alike in catholic and protestant countries—the most powerful engine of tyranny—the adamant chain of slavery. The state draws the sword to protect the interests of its clergy abuse their sacred influence to hold the people in political bondage; matters proceed under such an union, modified by the double popular indignation explodes at once, the altar and the throne are whelmed in utter destruction."

SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY AND BOTANY.

Compiled for the National Academy.

Atmospheric Air—The atmosphere is a layer of air near the surface of the earth, which is adapted to animal life. When raised, by means of a balloon, to a considerable height, the effect produced is now well known. This particular density is suited to our situation. O. Mr. Gifford's ascension from Philadelphia to the height of thirty-five thousand feet, he found the air so cold, that it lulled him to sleep, and on descending, while still surrounded by clouds, he heard sounds like the report of guns. From this circumstance he concluded that a commotion in the air will sooner communicate it to a balloon than a clear atmosphere. In the month of June 1814 Messrs. Robertson and Charoff, ascended in a balloon from Philadelphia, and took live pigeons with them. At different heights they were able to communicate to the birds, who seemed willing to accept it. The poor animals were so terrified that they clung to the sides of the balloon, and when they were released, they were nearly senseless, they fell with great rapidity; the balloon struck again the balloon, and the bird thrown out at the great elevation, fell like a stone.

Charcoal—The properties of charcoal are the same from whatever wood it may be made. One of the most peculiar of these is, that it is not liable to decay by age. Hence it was customary with the ancients to burn the outside of stakes, which were to be driven in the ground. In the ancient tombs of modern nations, entire pieces of charcoal are at this day found. Besides the great use of charcoal in the composition of powder, and to artists and manufacturers it has been employed with success in rendering the flinty smell of train oil, so as to render it fit to be burnt in lamps. Newly made charcoal, if rolled up in clothes, which have contracted a disagreeable odor, will effectually destroy it; and if boiled with meat beginning to putrefy, will take away the taint. When untried, it forms the best tooth powder known. The mode of doing this is to see it to powder, wash it repeatedly with pure water, and then dry it by means of a strong heat in close vessels. The vapour of burning charcoal is extremely pernicious; and persons exposed to it in confined rooms are sometimes destroyed in a short time. The best remedy is immediately to take them in the strongest draft of cold air that can be obtained, to loosen all their garments, and apply volatile spirits to their nostrils.

Ginger—The cultivation of this root is similar to that of potatoes. The land is first well cleared from weeds; it is then dug into trenches similar to those which gardeners make for celery; and the plants are set in these trenches in March or April. They flower about September, and in January or February, when the stalks are withered, the roots are in a proper state to be dug up. These are prepared for use in two ways. When intended for what is called white ginger, they are picked, scraped, separately washed, and dried with great care by exposure in the sun. For black ginger they are picked, cleaned, immersed in boiling water, and dried. This process is much less laborious and expensive than the other; consequently the price of the article is not so great. By boiling the ginger loses a portion of its essential oil, and its black colour is owing to this.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.
BOVARTE.

The Emperor became silent and pensive; and, after a long meditation, he said, "I will reflect upon it; I will be-

hands of a weak sovereign, the first and vessel of the Prince Regent.

of toys. Perhaps no man was ever placed in so "unpleasant" a situation. I

Given for Hemp,
Delivered at the Rope Walk formerly the
property of JAMES KENNEDY, dec'd. at Water-
street. HENRY HAIT.
Leamington, February 5, 1892-6

GIRL of an unquestionable character.
Enquire of the Printers.
June 3d, 1819.—265

By the President,
JAMES MONROE.
JUSTIN MILES, Commissioner
of the General Land Office.
